



Sales at Vendue.

On every Tuesday and Friday,
WILL BE SOLD
At the Vendue Store, corner of Prince and Water streets.

A Variety of Dry Goods, Groceries, &c.
Particulars of which will be expressed in the bills of the day—All kinds of goods which are on limitation and the prices of which are established, can at any time be viewed and purchased at the lowest limitation of prices.

P. G. Marsteller, v. m.

HANDSOME TEETH,

The greatest personal ornament of the human phizogamy.

R. C. SKINNER, Surgeon Dentist of New York, respectfully informs the citizens of Alexandria, that having concern that require his continuance near the seat of government 7 or 8 days, proposes to attend to his professional business in this city until the 18th inst. Those ladies and gentlemen who have unfortunately lost their Front Teeth, may have therefore a favorable opportunity of having them replaced in a very superior style, warranted to retain a perfect natural colour, not distinguishable by strict examination from those of the natural growth, and in most cases without the least pain. Those persons likewise whose teeth are partially decayed, or are encrusted with that contaminating, destructive substance the Tartar, may have the decay arrested and the Tartar judiciously removed, and the teeth thereby preserved during life. Therefore, if a regular apprenticeship, and long study in the city of London, improved by 20 years extensive practice in New York, and aided by the recommendations of the most exalted characters in that state can entitle him to confidence, he will be sure to receive, and endeavor justly to merit the patronage he may be honoured with. Dr. Skinner, may be consulted any hour at Mr. Milbourne's sign of the Golden Ball, Union-street. Ladies will be attended at their own houses if desired.

March 9. dif.

Cotton and Stewart

Have just published their
ALMANAC for 1809.
Containing a great deal of useful and enteraining matter. For sale by the thousand, gross, or single one.

October 6.

Joseph Mandeville,
CORNER OF KING AND FAIRFAX STREETS,
Has Received,
100 half boxes Rousett's CIGARS, warranted of the very first quality and full contents.

Real Maccuba Snuff,
Ripe and Coarse and Fine,
20 boxes fresh MUSTARD,
20 Philadelphia CHOCOLATE, 1s and 2d quality.

—HE HAS ALSO,
A General Assortment as usual,
of good WINES, LIQUORS, and GROCE-
RIES, for sale.

December 21.

Just Published,
BY COTTON AND STEWART,
And for sale at their Store,
(Price One Dollar)

The Exile of Erin.

A NOVEL.
By Mrs. Plunkett—late Miss Gunning.
January 6.

Just Published,
For sale at the Subscribers Book Store,
THE LAWYER;

Man as he ought not to be.
Neatly bound in boards, and lettered—price one dollar.

ALMANAC's
For the year 1809, by the gross, dozen, or single one.

Just Received,
A large supply of PLAYING CARDS & WRAPPING PAPER.

Dr. Ree's Cyclopedias, No. 16, is received, and No. 17, is expected a few days.

Subscribers are earnestly requested to send for their copies, especially those who have received but a few numbers: 'tis much easier to pay for one or two numbers at a time, than to pay for ten or fifteen.

ROBERT GRAY.

For Freight or Charter,

THE SHIP
DIANA,
300 tons burthen, or 470 hogsheads tobacco.—For particulars apply to

John and Thomas Vowell,

or
Joseph Dean.

March 4.

Staw 2w

Carpenters, Laborers and Timber

WANTED at the Washington bridge. Enquire of Mr. Mills or Mr. Nottage at the bridge.

March 13.

10t

Wanted to Hire, by the Year,

A MAN SERVANT,
Accustomed to house work—a WOMAN
that can wash and iron, and a GIRL capable
of nursing a child—to reside in the country.

Enquire of the Printer.

March 13.

3t

☞ The Public are hereby informed that the subscriber and his son Doctor Archibald B. Dick, are henceforward conducted in the exercise of their profession.—Applications intended for either, to be made at the Medicine Shop of the former.

Elisha C. Dick.

February 27.

Notice is hereby given,
To the Stockholders of the Washington Bridge
Company,

That the fourth instalment of Ten Dollars, on each share, is called for, which must be paid on or before the 20th instant, agreeably to the act of Congress, entitled "An act authorising the erection of a bridge over the river Potomac, within the district of Columbia."

By order of the Directors,

Daniel Carroll, of Dud'n.

PRESIDENT.

March 8—10.

5t

TUITION.

THE Subscriber informs the Ladies and Gentlemen of Alexandria and its vicinity, that he has opened SCHOOL in that commodious room on King street, opposite the Indian Queen tavern, (formerly occupied as a school room by Mr. Wilbar) where he will teach Reading, Writing, Arithmetic, Book-keeping, Mensuration and Navigation on moderate terms, flattering himself, that by assiduous attention to the improvement of his Pupils, he may merit a share of public patronage.

Abraham Walker.

March 10.

dim

BRICK & STONE LAYERS.

B. Hill & J. Ball
INFORM the citizens of Alexandria and its vicinity that they have commenced the above business, and from their practical knowledge hope to meet with a share of patronage from a generous public. They pledge themselves to execute such orders as they may be favored with in a satisfactory manner. They will furnish materials measured in the wall, or lay them by the thousand, as may suit their employers. Where they are requested to furnish materials they will be of the first quality.

February 17.

d3m

WASHINGTON TAVERN,
LEESBURG.

THE subscriber has returned to the Washington Tavern, Leesburg, where he is prepared with every thing necessary for the accommodation of those gentlemen and ladies who may honor him with their custom.

Having laid in a good stock of liquors, hay and oats, and having enlarged his stables, and engaged a careful, attentive and honest hostler, he flatters himself that, by his unremitting attention, together with the diligence, care, and activity of his servants, he will be able to render his customers the most perfect satisfaction in his line.

A. B. The house is in much better condition than formerly, for the accommodation of travellers.

James Dawson.

Leesburg, Virginia Jan. 1—3.

☞ Printing in its various branches
executed with accuracy and dispatch.

NOTICE.

The subscriber informs the public, that he manufactures and has for sale, at his manufactory corner of Prince and Fairfax streets,

STILLS of all sizes, commonly used for distilling grain or fruit.

A general assortment of TIN WARE, SHEET IRON STOVES and STOVES PIPES made at the shortest notice.

Every kind of PLUMBING WORK either for Ships or Buildings, done in the best manner.

The BRASS FOUNDRY BUSINESS in all its branches is carried on under the direction of Mr. WILLIAM FLETCHER, who has had many years experience, and as a workman is exceeded by few.—As the Brass-founder business is a partnership, application must be made to William Fletcher, who will undertake to make GRATES handsomely ornamented with Brass, agreeable to any pattern or price, and will execute the work in the very best and neatest manner and on the most reasonable terms.

The highest price given for Old Copper, Brass, Pewter, Lead and Iron.

George M'Munn.

October 13.

JUST RECEIVED
For Sale at R. GRAY's Book-Store, King Street;

THE POWER OF RELIGION,
On the mind, in retirement, affliction and at the approach of death.

Exemplified in the testimonies and experience of persons, distinguished by their greatness, learning or virtue.

" 'Tis Immortality—"tis that alone
" Amidst life's pains, abasements, emptiness,
" The Soul can comfort, elevate and fill."

YOUNG.

By LINDLEY MURRAY.

From the thirteenth English edition, enlarged and improved by the Author.

Price handsomely bound and lettered, 1 dollar

RECOMMENDATIONS OF THE ABOVE WORK.

" We have had frequent occasion to speak of the diligence, good sense, and good intentions, of Mr. Murray; and we congratulate him sincerely on the success of this particular work. We announce this edition, because the alterations and additions are so considerable, that it is rendered almost a new work."

British Critic, July 1804.

" The examples which Mr. Murray has here selected, and the judicious reflections which accompany them, are such as can scarcely fail to make the best impressions, and to produce the best effects, on all who read them with attention. The present edition of this excellent publication, which has been long known and commended, is enlarged by the addition of twenty-two new characters, filling nearly one hundred pages."

Anti-Jacobin Review, Jan. 1804.

" We have received the tenth and last edition of this valuable work. The improvements made in it, will appear from the author's advertisement. We can only add to this account of the present useful volume, our hope that it will be extensively circulated among our countrymen."

The American Review & Literary Journal, for July, August & September, 1804.

" On reviewing this book, in its improved form, we find the facts unquestionable and highly interesting—the style correct and neat—and the general tendency of the work such as induces us strongly to recommend it, especially to young readers, who love entertainment mingled with instruction."

Evangelical Magazine, Oct. 1804.

" The rapid sale of this small but valuable collection, has anticipated the commendation we are desirous to bestow. In an exemplification of more than seventy remarkable characters, many striking examples are exhibited which, in the quiet hour of reflection, may contribute to arrest the careless and wandering; to animate the sincere and virtuous; and to convince or discomfit those who have been unhappily led to oppose the highest truths." Gentleman's Magazine, Nov. 1803.

Goldsmit's Grammar of Geography.
Pike's Arithmetic, large and small.
Hymns and Spiritual Songs.

School Bibles and Testaments, Spelling-
Book, Primers, Bonnet-Boards Writing-
Paper.

Also,
The 17th number Dr. Ree's new Cyclope-
dia.

October 28.

For Gottenburg,

The substantial and fast-sailing

SHIP CENTURY,

O. P. Finley, master;

Will commence loading next week, the principal part of her cargo being already engaged. For freight of 100 hogsheads tobacco and a few tierces of rice. Apply on board, or to

Phineas Janney.

3d mo. 11th. d7

For Norfolk,

The Sloop

BLUE HILL,

Will sail on Wednesday next and is ready to take a freight. Apply to the Master on board lying at the north side of Harper's wharf, or to

George Slacum.

March 11. 3t

For Sale, Freight or Charter,

The BRIG

BETSEY,

101 tons burthen, will carry about 830 barrels of flour, is in complete order to receive a cargo. Apply to

Elisha Janney, or

Phineas Janney.

3d mo. 8th. 7t

For Freight or Charter,

The SHIP

WILLIAM AND JOHN,

THOMAS WOODHOUSE, Master;

Burthen, 247 Tons.

SHIP

GEORGE;

PETER WALKER, mast.

Burthen 220 Tons. Both ships sail well, and are in order to receive a cargo, for terms apply on board, or to

James Patton.

WHO HAS FOR SALE,

100 barrels N. York Prime Beef & Pork.
Earthen Ware in crates.
Madeira Wine in quarter casks.
Waiting in hogsheads.

March 7. d

FOR SALE,

One half of the ship

THOMIRIS,

Burthen 240 tons, or 360 hogsheads tobacco.

British Critic, July 1801.

One third of the ship
COMMERCE,
Burthen 217 tons, or 330 hds.
tobacco.
100 bushels of SALT, on board the ship
Commerce.
23 shares Potowmack Bank Stock.
25 do Marine Insurance Stock.
If the vessels are not sold at private sale before the 15th, they will be sold at auction at 12 o'clock, on that day, at Irwin's wharf.

The terms will be liberal, and made known at the sale.

James Keith, jun.

Phineas Janney.

March 8. dts

FOR FREIGHT,

The substantial and fast-sailing

Alexandria Daily Gazette,
COMMERCIAL AND POLITICAL.

PRINTED AND PUBLISHED BY
SAMUEL SNOWDEN,
Royal-street, Alexandria.

Daily Gazette, 6 Dollars per annum.
Country Gazette, 5 Dollars.

FROM THE VIRGINIA ARGUS.
A VIEW

OF THE MOST IMPORTANT PROCEEDINGS OF
THE LEGISLATURE OF VIRGINIA AT THE
SESSION OF 1808-9.

[CONCLUDED.]

19. *Further to amend the laws concerning
the militia.*

The clerks of courts of enquiry are hereafter to make out tickets for muster fines, in the same manner as clerks of courts, for their fees, and deliver them to the sheriffs for collection, instead of a list; the sheriffs are to return to the regimental courts of enquiry such tickets as cannot be collected; and where the delinquent has removed, the colonel commandant (if an order be made by the regimental court of enquiry to that effect,) is to transmit the ticket to the sheriff in whose county he may reside, for collection. A list of fines thus transmitted, shall be certified by the clerk of the court of enquiry to the auditor, together with a receipt to be taken by the colonel commandant from the sheriff, which shall be good evidence to charge him therewith, and he shall be proceeded against for the same, in the same manner as now directed by law, for other fines. For neglect herein, in the commandant, when directed by the court of enquiry, he shall forfeit not exceeding \$50, for every offence, to be adjudged by the court of enquiry. Clerks of courts of enquiry shall, at the two successive courts of their county, next following each regimental court of enquiry, set up at the front door of the courthouse, a list, in alphabetical order, of tickets returned by any sheriff as insolvent, removed or otherwise; noting opposite each man's name, the sheriff's return; for each list, the clerks of courts of enquiry, shall receive not exceeding four dollars; and for every neglect, they shall forfeit not exceeding thirty dollars, to be adjudged and collected as other militia fines. The governor, with the advice of council, shall arm and equip with the public arms, &c. any requisition of the militia made by the president, when called into actual service; but not until assurances shall have been received from the government of the United States, for the return of, or reparation of all losses and injuries sustained in the arms. All drummers and fifers, enlisted by the commandant of any regiment, shall attend the annual training of the officers, under a penalty not exceeding five dollars. Surgeons and surgeon's mates shall attend the regimental courts of enquiry, or be fined, not exceeding ten dollars. All officers and soldiers failing to attend any call or meeting of any regiment or battalion, when required by the colonel commandant, or major general or brigadier general, for any quota of troops, shall be subject to the same fines as for failing to attend regiment or battalion musters. (To commence from the passing.)

20. *Concerning the Overseers of the Poor.*

The overseers of the poor shall hereafter hold their annual meetings on the first Monday in June, and may adjourn from time to time till the business be completed.

(To commence from the passing.)

TAXES.

The Taxes are the same as last year, viz:

	Cents.
On lands for every 100 dollars value agreeably to the equalizing law,	48
On every slave above the age of 12 years, except those exempted by the courts,	44
On every stud horse or jack ass, twice the price of the season.	18
On all other horses, mules, mares and colts,	
On every ordinary license \$5, for every \$100 of the rent to be ascertained by that paid by the tenant, and if in the occupation of the proprietor, by the commissioners of the revenue.— Provided that none shall pay less than \$12 50. This tax is to be paid to the clerk of the court, & accounted for as other taxes received by him.	\$ 1 25
On every four wheeled riding carriage, except phaetons and stage waggons, per wheel,	84
On all phaetons and stage waggons, per wheel,	43
On every other riding carriage with two wheels, per wheel,	1 50
On all houses and lots in a town, for every \$100 of the rent,	\$ 40
On every merchant's license, wholesale and retail,	15
On licenses to sell by retail only, Caghawlers' and pedlars' licenses,	30
On each appeal to the court of appeals from the superior courts of chancery, or common law established in the several counties,	\$ 2
No taxes are to be collected on lands, lots, or houses, or other property belonging to the commonwealth, or to any county, town, college, or seminary of learning, or	

21. *To amend the act, concerning the distribution of Public Arms.*

The executive are required to distribute the arms now in the capitol and armory, and those hereafter manufactured, by sending them to the commanders of regiments, so that there shall not remain undistributed, at any time, more than 6000 muskets, 300 rifles, and 1500 swords. Such public arms, as can be repaired at less expense than to fabricate new ones (to be ascertained by three disinterested artists previously sworn for that purpose) are to be repaired by direction of the executive, by private contract or otherwise: Cannon, which may be mounted in carriages, may be distributed by the executive as the public service may require. The amount of repairs to be paid out of any money in the treasury.

(To commence from the passing.)

22. *Concerning the Overseers of the Poor.*

The overseers of the poor shall hereafter hold their annual meetings on the first Monday in June, and may adjourn from time to time till the business be completed.

(To commence from the passing.)

20. *For the government and regulation of the Manufactury of Arms.*

A superintendent, master armorer and assistant shall be elected during the present, and at each annual session of the legislature, by joint ballot of both houses. Vacancies happening during the recess of the legislature, to be supplied by the executive, until the next meeting of the general assembly. The superintendent is to give bond in the penalty of fifty thousand dollars, and take an oath faithfully to perform the duties of his office; and a like oath shall be taken by the other officers. The superintendent is hereafter to receive the money necessary for carrying on the operations of the armory, and account at the end of every three months, with the auditor, who is to keep a fair and distinct account, as detailed in the law. Every contract hereafter made by the superintendent shall be in writing, and filed with the auditor, and every voucher admitted in discount, shall be certified by the clerk of the armory, and one master armorer, stating that the work was done, or the materials furnished for the use of the institution. The clerk of the armory is to keep such accounts, that not only the details of the monies disbursed, labor performed, and articles purchased, may be shewn, but the general results, at stated periods, may be seen. No officer in the armory, shall hereafter be either directly or indirectly concerned in the profits of any labor, either in completing the buildings and machinery, or

attached to any house or houses for divine worship. Nor shall the act be construed to prevent any farmer or planter from selling salt, tea, sugar, molasses, coffee, spices, iron or steel to his neighbors, when purchased as a return load on carrying his produce to market, in his wagon or otherwise.

FOREIGN INTELLIGENCE.

Fourteenth Bulletin of the Army of Spain.

MADRID, December 5.

The 2d at noon his majesty arrived in person on the heights of which impend over Madrid, on which were already placed the divisions of dragoons of generals Latour Mauborg, and Eshoussaye, and the imperial horse guards. The anniversary of the coronation, that epoch which has signalled so many days for ever fortunate for France, awakened in all hearts the most agreeable recollections, and inspired all the troops with an enthusiasm which manifested itself in a thousand exclamations. The weather was beautiful, and like that enjoyed in France in the month of May. The marshal duke of Istria sent to summon the town, where a military Junta was formed, under the presidency of the marquis of Castellar, who had under his orders gen. Moria captain-general of Andalusia, and inspector general of artillery. The town contained a number of armed peasants, assembled from all quarters, 6000 troops of the line, and 100 pieces of cannon. Sixty thousand men were in arms. Their cries were heard on every side; the bells of 200 churches rung altogether; and every thing presented the appearance of disorder and madness.

The general of the troops of the line appeared at the advanced posts to answer the summons of the duke of Istria. He was accompanied by 30 men of the people, whose dress, looks and ferocious language, recalled the recollection of the assassins of Sept. When the Spanish general was asked whether he meant to expose, women, children, and old men to the horrors of an assault, he manifested sincerely the grief with which he was penetrated, he made known by signs, that he, as well as all the honest men of Madrid, groaned under oppression; and when he raised his voice, his words were dictated by the wretches who watched over him.— No doubt could be entertained of the excess to which the tyranny of the multitude was carried, when they saw him write down all his words, and caused the record to be verified by the assassins who surrounded him. The aid de camp of the duke of Istria, who had been sent into the town, was seized by men of the lowest class of people, and was about to be massacred, when the troops of the line, indignant at the outrage, took him under their protection, and caused him to be restored to his general. A little time after some deserters from the Walloon guards came to the camp. Their depictions convinced us, that the people of property, and honest men, were without influence, and it was to be concluded that conciliation was altogether impossible.

The marquis of Perales, a reputable man who had hitherto appeared to enjoy the confidence of the people, had been, on the day before this, accused of putting sand in the cartridges. He was immediately strangled. It was determined that all the cartridges should be re-made, 3 or 4000 monks were employed upon this work at the Retiro. All the palaces and houses were ordered to be opened to furnish provisions at discretion. The French infantry was still three leagues from Madrid. The emperor employed the evening in reconnoitring the town, and deciding a plan of attack, consistent with the consideration due to the great number of honest people always to be found in a great capital.

At seven o'clock the division Lapissi of the corps of the Duke of Belluno arrived. The moon shone with a brightness that seemed to prolong the day. The emperor ordered the general of brigade Maisan, to take possession of the suburbs, and charged the general of brigade Lauriston, to support them in the enterprise, with four pieces of artillery belonging to the guards.

The sharp-shooters of the 16th regiment took possession of some houses, and in particular, of the grand cemetery. At the first fire, the enemy shewed as much cowardice as he did of arrogance all the day. The duke of Belluno employed all the night in placing his artillery in the posts designed for the attack. At midnight the prince of Neufchateau sent to Madrid a Spanish lieutenant colonel of artillery, who had been taken at Somosierra, and who was with affright the obstinacy of his fellow citizens. He took charge of the annexed letter, No. 1. On the 3d at nine in the morning, the flag of truce returned to the headquarters with the letter No. 2. But the

general of brigade Lenmont, an officer of great merit, had already placed 300 men of artillery, and had commenced a smart fire, which made a breach in the walls of the Retiro. The sharp-shooters, in less than a quarter of an hour, 300 men who defended the Retiro, were knocked in the head. The palace of the Retiro, the important posts of the Observatory, of the porcelain manufactory, of the grand barracks, the Hotel of Medina Celi, and all the outlets which had been fortified, were taken by our troops. On another side, 30 pieces of cannon of the guards, accompanied by light troops, threw shells, and attracted the attention of the enemy by a false alarm.

No. 1.

To the Commandant of the Town of Madrid.

Before Madrid, Dec. 5.

The circumstances of the war having conducted the French army to the gates of Madrid, and all the dispositions being made to take possession of the town by storm, I hold it right and conformable to the usage of all nations, to summon you, in the name of general, not to expose a town so important to all the horrors of an assault, nor to render so many peaceful inhabitants victims to the evils of war. Wishing to omit nothing to inform you of your real situation I send you the present summons by one of your officers, who has been made prisoner, and who has had an opportunity of seeing all the means that the army has to reduce the town. Receive monsieur general the assurances of my high consideration.

ALEX. BERTHIER,
Major General.

No. II. (IN SPANISH.)
To his most Serene Highness the Prince of Neufchateau.

It is indispensably incumbent upon me, most Serene Seignior, to consult previously my giving a categorical answer to your highness, the constituted authorities of my court, and moreover, to ascertain the dispositions of the people as impressed by the circumstances of the day. For these purposes I entreat your highness to grant, for this day a suspension of arms, in order that I may comply with those duties, assuring you, that early in the morning, or this night, I will send a general officer with my answer to your highness; assuring you, that I profess to you all the consideration due your high rank and merit.

MARQUIS CASTELAR.
Madrid, December 3, 1808.

No. III.
To the general commanding in Madrid.
Imperial Camp, before Madrid.

Dec. 4, Eleven, a.m.
Monsieur General Castelar—

TO defend Madrid is contrary to the principles of war, and inhuman towards the inhabitants. His majesty authorizes me to send you a second summons. Immense batteries are mounted, miners are prepared to blow up your principal buildings; columns of troops are at the entrances of the town, of which some companies of sharp-shooters have made themselves masters; but the emperor, always generous in the course of his victories, suspends the attack till two o'clock. The town of Madrid ought to look for protection and security for its peaceful inhabitants; for its ministers; it is fine, the oblivion of the past. Hoist a white flag before two o'clock, and send commissioners to treat for the surrender of the town.

Accept. Mons. Gen. &c.
ALEX. BERTHIER,
Major General.

The fifteenth bulletin is dated Madrid, Dec. 7. It contains particulars of the conduct of several officers who distinguished themselves; with promotions. It states that gen. Lubenski had, on the 2d, reconnoitred the remainder of the army of Cartago, near Guadalaxara, under the command of gen. Pena. Castanos was said to have been deposed by the General Junta. Then follows a long tirade against the duke of Infanzado, which ends with stating that "he will lose his titles, his property, valued at two millions of livres a year, and he will go to London, to seek the concurrence and ingratitudo with which England has always rewarded the men who sacrifice their honor and their country to the injustice of their cause." The bulletin continues, "as soon as the report of the chief of the squadron, count Lubenski, was known, the duke of Istria put himself in march, with sixteen squadrons of cavalry, to observe the enemy. The duke of Belluno followed with the infantry. The duke of Istria arrived at Guadalaxara, and found there the rear-guard of the enemy, which was marching towards Andalusia, dispersed it, and made five hundred prisoners. The general of division, Ruffin, and the brigade of dragoons

of Bardoult, informed were moving towards Aranjuez, and these troops were in pursuit of all those that had fled.

The general of division entered the Escurial on 1500 hundred peasants without a convention, but were driven back."

Then follow further tranquill state of Madrid, number in which the possessor was taken, &c. A French general of a regiment of plundering a number of the principal towns, was shot in the town of Spain (Jerez) by two regiments of foreign troops, and the other that of 1500 men, a Swiss general of a regiment, and the same name. The 5th of December, French armies were beyond the lines, very far from the lines, and all the victories which had been obtained, and the most completely settled.

After a description of the emperor's reign in Madrid, the enemy had more than 10000 men mounted, more than 10000 men had been dug up, taken and fixed upon carts, a greater number sufficient to provide a people abandoned to itself. The regiments of Retiro are always ill. The Emperor took to prevent the troops from to house. The city was troops had been employed companies of sharp-shooters to Emperor constantly to sustain them. At 11 o'clock Neufchateau wrote the an-

3. His majesty at the same time to cease on all points. After o'clock gen. P. numbers of the military, Laredo Vrante, sent from Madrid to the tent of the informed him that the majority were of opinion that the time of resistance, and the duration of the defence would be short, but that the inhabitants and the forces were determined to persevere. Believing that the effect, they requested hours to inform the people of affairs. The major general addressed them thus: "the name of the people to you cannot restore tranquillity in their minds, it is because they have propagated falsehoods. At 8 o'clock the heads of the convoy, the men of property and the town capitulate by morning, or it shall be done. You have massacred the prisoners who had fallen only a few days ago, you sons in the suite of the Emperor to be dragged along and public streets, because they were born. The incapable general had put into the capitulation has been accepted. After, what sort of language elsewhere?"

Accept. Mons. Gen. &c.
ALEX. BERTHIER,
Major General.

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of Bordesault, informed that the enemy were moving towards Aranjuez, proceeded to that place. The enemy were put to flight and these troops were immediately put in pursuit of all those that are flying towards Andalusia.

"The general of division, Lahoussaye, entered the Escorial on the 3d. Five or six hundred peasants wished to defend the convent, but were driven out by a brisk attack."

Then follow further particulars of the tranquil state of Madrid, and the orderly manner in which the possession of that city was taken, &c. A French soldier, found guilty of plundering a number of watches, was shot in the principal square. The drumming was carried on without difficulty. The "King of Spain" (Joseph) had formed a number of foreign troops, from the Spanish army, one the Royal Foot guards, and the other that of Keding the younger, a Swiss general of a very different character from that of the Spanish general of the same name. The 5th and 8th corps of the French armies were but passing the Bidasoa very far from the line of the French army, and all the victories recounted were already obtained, and the business was almost completely settled.

After a description of the disorder that reigned in Madrid, the bulletin proceeds, "the enemy had more than 100 pieces of cannon mounted—more considerable number had been dug up, taken out of cellars, and fixed upon carts, a grotesque train, and in itself sufficient to prove the madness of a people abandoned to itself. But all means of defence were become useless. The possessors of Retiro are always masters of Madrid. The Emperor took all possible care to prevent the troops from going from house to house. The city was ruined if many troops had been employed. Only some companies of sharp-shooters advanced, and the Emperor constantly refused to send any to sustain them. At 11 o'clock the prince of Neufchâtel wrote the annexed letter, No. 2. His majesty at the same time ordered the fire to cease on all points."

At five o'clock gen. Morla, one of the members of the military Junta, and Don Fernando Yriarte, sent from the town and related to the tent of the major gen. They informed him that the most intelligent persons were of opinion that the town was destitute of resources, and that the continuation of the defence would be the height of madness, but that the lower orders of the inhabitants and the foreigners at Madrid were determined to persevere in the defence. Believing that they could not do it with effect, they requested a pause of a few hours to inform the people of the real state of affairs. The major general presented the deputies to the emperor and king, who addressed them thus:—"You make use of the name of the people to no purpose; if you cannot restore tranquility and appease their minds, it is because you have excited them to revolt; you have seduced them by propagating falsehoods. Assemble the clergy, the heads of the convents, the Alcaldes, the men of property and influence, and let the town capitulate by six o'clock in the morning, or it shall be destroyed. I will not, nor ought I to withdraw my troops. You have massacred the unfortunate French prisoners who had fallen into your hands; only a few days ago, you suffered two persons in the suite of the Russian ambassador to be dragged along and murdered in the public streets, because they were Frenchmen born. The incapacity and baseness of a general had put into your power troops who surrendered on the field of battle and the capitulation has been violated. You, Mr. Morla, what sort of an epistle did you write to that general? It well became you, sir, to talk of pillage; you who, on entering Roussillon, carried off all the women, and distributed them as booty among your soldiers! What right had you to hold such language elsewhere?"—The capitulation ought to have induced you to pursue a different line of conduct. See what has been the conduct of the English, who are far from piquing themselves on being rigid observers of the law of nations. They have complained of the convention of Portugal, but they have carried it into effect. To violate military treaties, is to renounce all civilization, it is placing ourselves on a footing with the banditti of the desert. How dare you, then, presume to solicit a capitulation—on who violated that of Beylen? See how injustice and bad faith always recoil upon the guilty, and operate to their prejudice. I had a fleet at Cadiz; it was under the protection of Spain, yet I directed against it the mortars of the town where you commanded. I had a Spanish army in my ranks; I would rather have viewed them embark on board the English ships, and be obliged to precipitate it from the rocks of Epinosa, than to disband it; I would rather prefer having 7000 more en-

mies to fight, than be deficient in honor and good faith. Return to Madrid—I give you till six o'clock to-morrow morning—return at that hour—you have only to inform me of the submission of the people—if not, you and your troops shall all be put to the sword."

This speech of the emperor, repeated in the midst of the respectable people, gave the certainty that he commanded in person. The losses sustained during the foregoing day, had carried terror and remorse into all minds. During the night the most mutinous withdrew themselves from the danger by flight, and a part of the troops was disbanded. At ten o'clock, on the 5th, gen. Belliard took the command of Madrid; all the posts were put into the hands of the French, and a general pardon was proclaimed. [The bulletin closes with a panegyric on the order observed by the French, in taking possession of the town, the security enjoyed by the inhabitants, and with a tirade against the English.]

The 16th Bulletin, dated Madrid, Dec. 8, begins like the preceding, with the praises and rewards of distinguished officers.—The gen. of division, Rulien, having passed the Tagus at Aranjuez, advanced towards Ocaña, and cut off the retreat of the remains of the army of Andalusia, which wished to retire to their own province, and thence towards Cuenca.

The divisions of cavalry of gen. Lasalle and Mignaud were directed to march on to Portugal by Zitavera de la Reyna.

His majesty wished to spare Saragossa, till Madrid had surrendered; but it is thought that would be sufficient to make resistance, mines and bombs should bring it to reason.

The English fly on every side. The division of Lasalle has, however, fallen in with 16 men of them, who have been put to the sword. They were stragglers, or such who had gone astray.

Then follow some particulars of the siege of Rosas in Catalonia, which had not surrendered; but it is supposed the inhabitants were thinking to evacuate it. About 400 Englishmen who had landed, were killed or driven into the sea by an Italian regiment.

An attack made by the Spaniards on the Huora, was repulsed with loss.

POSTSCRIPT.

Since the foregoing compilation we have had the pleasure of an interview with Mr. Purviance, from whom we learn that he entertains the strongest apprehensions relative to the fate of the immense mercantile capital, that is about to be committed to the ocean by the partial repeal of the embargo. From his observations abroad, and all the information he has been able to collect, he fears that a wide spread ruin will be the consequence. Never has there, perhaps, been a season in which there existed higher inducements to prudence and circumspection.

Mr. Purviance left Paris in company at Paris, the latter end of November, whence he was then about to follow the emperor. On the 2d of January information was received at Plymouth from London, stating that the English and Spanish forces had united, and that an engagement had taken place between them and the French on the 16th of December, in which the French lost 50,000 men. A few hours after the receipt of this intelligence, the loss on the part of the French had fallen to 25,000. This news had produced great exultation at Plymouth. The general impression however, in England among intelligent men was, that the French arms must eventually prevail in Spain.

[Nat. Intelligence.]

The prints received from Baltimore and Philadelphia add considerably to the preceding mass of intelligence. We have only room for a very concise outline. Mr. Canning is said to have resigned, and to be replaced by lord Melville. English propositions for a peace are stated to have been sent to Bayonne, which, it was signified, would not be opened until the Imperial Eagles were erected at Madrid and Lisbon. A second armistice, to continue a month, had been agreed to between Sweden and Russia. The Lisbon Gazette of the 13th December calls upon all the Portuguese to arm themselves en masse against the French. A vessel arrived at Plymouth on the 3d of January from Vigo, bringing intelligence from sir D. Baird's army on the 18th Dec. at Benavento, and of sir J. Moore's army on the 19th December, stating that both armies were in spirits; and that there had been a massacre of 26,000 Frenchmen at Madrid; and that since the defeat of Castanos a battle had been fought at Tudela, in which the French were much worsted; that Romana had joined the British forces. A London paper of the 31st of Dec. says dispatches had been received from admiral de Courcy at Corunna, enclosing letters from sir David Baird, dated the 17th, in which

he advises that he was on the point of effecting a junction with sir John Moore, whose head quarters were then at a distance of about 24 miles.

[Ibid.]

PLYMOUTH, Jan. 3.

The Encounter gun brig arrived yesterday from Vigo, after a passage of five days. She brought private letters from thence, dated the 27th ult. which state, that a messenger had left sir David Baird's army on the 18th, at Benavento, and passed through sir J. Moore's army on the morning of the 19th both armies were in good health and spirits. Gen. Blake had made a stand and was collecting his army at Leon. It was confidently asserted at Vigo, that there had been an insurrection at Madrid, after the French got possession of it, and that the enraged Spaniards had put to death several thousands of the enemy, whose bodies were piled in heaps in the streets. The loss of the French in killed and wounded, at Madrid, Saragossa, and Massaredo, is stated to be 30,000 men. These letters also state, that the 15th regiment of light dragoons had fallen in with a regiment of French dragoons, near Rio Seco, and had charged through them, made 200 prisoners, and had destroyed the rest. It was also reported, that Bonaparte had returned to Paris, on account of an insurrection in La Vendee and La Mancha.

We give the above exactly as we received it, without vouching for its authenticity. Letters from the Hindostan, 54, dated Vigo, Dec. 18, in some measure corroborate the above accounts as having been received at Vigo.

A cutter sailed from Vigo with the dispatches for government, when the Encounter left that place: she has not yet arrived.

We find in accounts received from Truro, that Corunna papers had reached that place to the 26th ult. They mention, that since the defeat of Castanos, a battle had been fought at Tudela, in which the French were much worsted. It is added, that the Spaniards ate the dinner prepared for the French troops. A Spanish general had been executed for treachery; and a proclamation had been issued, declaring every unmarried man and widower, from 18 to 50, who did not join the levies, a traitor to his country. Even the nuns had quitted the convents, and were at work in the trenches. The same papers also state, that there was much desperate fighting after Bonaparte entered Madrid; and add, that the French have lost 50,000 men since they entered Spain. They confirm the union of the British generals & Romana, and state they were going to march to Valadolid, with the view of cutting off the communication between Bonaparte's army at Madrid, and his rear at Astorga. Corunna is certainly situated at a great distance from Madrid, the principal scene of action; yet we see little reason to discredit the junction of the British troops and Romana, both from antecedent accounts and local circumstances. The victory said to be obtained by Castanos, is not so strongly to be entitled to belief. If any great victory has been obtained by the Spaniards, it is most probably by Palafox, near Saragossa, over marshal Ney, as the French bulletins are very sly and obscure in their mention of that town.

Chronicle Office, Plymouth, Jan. 5,

Two o'clock.

We stop the press to announce the arrival of Joseph's cutter in this port, bringing a confirmation of the statement brought by the English gun brig of the MASSACRE of the French in Madrid, and that Twenty-six Thousand Frenchmen had fallen by the knives of the Spaniards in that city.

Having an offer of succeeding to a Mercantile Establishment with peculiar advantages on my arrival at Saint Bartholomew's, and from the encouragement of several friends I intend to transact business there on Commission.—Mr. Joseph Riddle is fully authorised to act for me in my absence.

JOHN GIRD.

MARCH 4.

df

JUST RECEIVED,
AND FOR SALE,
At the Office of the Alexandria Daily Gazette,
[Price 25 cents.]

THE HONEST POLITICIAN.

In a Series of Numbers, addressed to the President of the United States—to which is added a publication under the signature of

VINDEX.

January 19.

Alexandria Daily Gazette.

TUESD. Y, MARCH 14.

Mr. Jefferson left the City for Monticello on Saturday last.

On Friday Lieut. Gibbons, the messenger from England, and on Saturday Mr. Purviance, the messenger from France, arrived in this city, from on board the United States ship Union, which they left in the Delaware at New Castle.

The Union left Plymouth on the 2nd of January, and ever since leaving port has been exposed to the most furious storms.

By her dispatches from England are received, which, we understand, do not otherwise change the subsisting relations between the United States and Great Britain, than as they may be affected by the following order of council, [published in the Alexandria Daily Gazette yesterday] the operation of which, so far as relates to this country would be nugatory, the late act of Congress interdicting intercourse with Great Britain and France excluding the British flag from our ports. Cotton, likewise, it will be recollect ed, is prohibited from exportation

(Nat. Intel.

MR. SNOWDEN,

I send you an imitation of Miss Owen's "Dawn," which appeared in your paper on Saturday.

S U N S E T.

THERE is a calm and lovely hour,
'Tis when the sun remits his pow'r

At closing day;
When, far adown the glowing west,
He welcomes his approaching rest

With mildest ray.

'Tis, when the stars, with faintest beam,
Seem with a timid light to gleam

In the blue Heaven;
And through the dusky crimson dye

That paints the cloudless western sky,
To hail the even.

'Tis when the modest redd'ning rose
With renovated freshness glows

In ev'ning dews;
And ev'ry fair and fragrant flower

In the slow-falling dewy show'r

It's head imbibes.

'Tis when, as wak'd from transient death,
The ev'ning breeze, with softest breath,

Is heard to sigh;

Whilst fading in the deep'ning blue,
Each landscape wild and lovely view

Eludes the eye.

'Tis when the crimson western blaze
Salutes the warm and ardent gaze

Of nature's child.

When, as he takes his lonely way,

He silent marks the parting ray

Cleve so mild.

'Tis when to calm his throbbing breast,
And lay his heart-felt woes at rest,

The child of care

Seeks the green forests matted shade,

Or breathes in wild and lonely glade,

The fragrant air.

Nor moonlight beam nor solar show'r

Intrudes the silent ev'ning hour,

But calm and sweet,

It sees the light of closing day,

And the night's cold and shadowy ray

Together meet.

HENRY.

Alexandria, 13th March.

The next Dancing Assembly will be held at Caton's Hotel, on St. Patrick's Day, the 17th instant. This being the last Ball, non-subscribers will be admitted at three Dollars each. A Hack, as usual, will be provided for the evening by Mr. Caton.

March 14.

dt 17th

Public Sale.

TO-MORROW, at half past ten o'clock, will be sold, at the shop of Mr. Birch, near the corner of Fairfax and Prince-streets,

A GREAT VARIETY OF
Paintings, Prints, &c. &c.
Philip G. Marsteller.

March 14.

FOR SALE,

A quantity of nice well cured BACON.

Apply to

Jacob Heineman,

West End.

March 14.

Rabbit-skins.

I wish to purchase a quantity of the best Rabbit-skins in fur.

John G. Ladd.

March 1.

HAMILTON'S ELIXIR FOR COUGHS.

THE increasing reputation of Hamilton's Elixir (which during the last nine years has become celebrated throughout the U. S.) warrants the assertion that it is the best remedy now in use, for Colds, obstinate Coughs, Asthma, and approaching Consumptions.—Experience has taught thousands, that the common opiates and balsamics, as they are called, finally aggravate every disorder of the breast and lungs, in the most distressing symptoms, that they load the stomach and impair the digestion, inflame the whole system, increase the difficulty of breathing and excite fever. But the qualities of this valuable discovery are evinced by perfectly opposite effects.

A single trial will prove that it restores the determination of the fluids to the surface of the body, and brings on the common healthful perspiration; that it dislodges and evacuates the tough viscid phlegm or mucus, strengthens the weakened vessels of the lungs, sheathes the acrimonious liquor which irritates them, and finally discharges it. Thus striking at the root of the disorder the symptoms are effectually and permanently conquered, the reverse of common medicine which weakens the constitution and gives strength to the disorder, for the sake of moderating for the present some of its painful effects.

To parents who have children afflicted with the hooping cough, this discovery is of the first magnitude, as it affords immediate relief, checks the progress, and in a short time entirely removes the most cruel disorder to which children are liable. The Elixir is perfectly agreeable, and the dose so small, that no difficulty arises in taking it.

Select Recommendations.

Philadelphia, August 9, 1806.
Mrs. H. Lee, widow of Richard Lee, jr.

Being desirous to make public for the good of others the excellent quality of Hamilton's Elixir, prepared by the late Mr. Lee, I have sent you the following account of the benefit I have received from it; which I hope will induce others to give it a trial. In consequence of a bruise on the breast received from a fall, my health grew bad, my breathing became very difficult, and frequently I have had suddenly to rise up in my bed with all the horrors of immediate suffocation. Add to these, a constant pain in my breast, and a cough, a great loss of strength and flesh, and you may conceive that my symptoms evidently indicated an approaching consumption.—The advice of a most eminent physician was resorted to, and afterwards a second was called in, but without giving me any relief. Another physician, who knew me and the circumstances of my case, advised me to give Hamilton's Elixir a trial, saying he had used it in his practice, and always found it do much good. A bottle was procured from Mr. Birch's and I found relief before I had taken half of it. I continued to use it, and was soon strong enough to attend to business. On taking cold some of my former symptoms return, but are always removed by a dose or two of the Elixir.

GEO. BENNER, junior,
No. 11, Budd-street, Philadelphia.

Mr. Charles Myers, Hamstead-Hill, near Baltimore, had been a long time dangerously indisposed, and was reduced to the lowest state of weakness, insomuch that his recovery appeared extremely doubtful. His complaints which seemed to be affections of the breast and lungs, and general debility occasioned thereby, yielded little, but rather progressed under the treatment of several eminent physicians; when by the use of Hamilton's Elixir, his distressing cough was immediately alleviated, and every other symptom perfectly subdued. Four or five bottles entirely removed his complaints and restored him to an excellent state of health and strength, which he has for upwards of a year past, enjoyed without interruption.

From Luther Martin, esq. late attorney general of Maryland.

I comply with your request in stating my opinion of Hamilton's Elixir. It has been used in my family for two or three years past, with uniform success, whenever coughs, colds, or similar complaints have rendered medicine necessary. I have myself found it an excellent and agreeable remedy for a very painful and troublesome affection of the breast, accompanied with soreness, and with obstructed and difficult breathing.

On these accounts I do not hesitate to recommend Hamilton's Elixir as a valuable medicine, and deserving public attention.

LUTHER MARTIN.

Sold in Philadelphia, at the bookstore of W. Y. BIRCH,

No. 37, South Second-street,
Who has constantly for sale, the following genuine Medicines,

Hamilton's Worm Destroying Lo-

zenges.

ITCH CURED

By once using Lee's Sovereign Ointment.
The proprietor informs those persons and

families who are suffering under this disease (against the infection of which no person is safe) that if this ointment is used at night on going to bed, it never fails to perform a cure by the following morning, as thousands who have used it during the last nine years can testify. The peculiar excellency of this infallible cure for the Itch, over every other, are, the certainty of a cure by a single application; the ingredients being so innocent as to be applied with perfect safety to the tenderest infant; and its being not only free from an offensive smell, but equally agreeable with the pleasantest pomatum.

The proprietor solemnly affirms that this ointment doth not contain a particle of brimstone, mercury, or any injurious ingredient whatever.

HAHN'S TRUE AND GENUINE GERMAN CORN PLASTER,

An infallible remedy for Corns, speedily removing them root and branch without giving pain.

The Genuine Persian Lotion.

The Restorative Powder for the Teeth and Gums.

Hahn's Genuine Eye Water.

A sovereign remedy for all diseases of the eyes.

HAHN'S ANTI-BILIOUS PILLS,

Celebrated for the mildness of their operation, &c for being the best known remedy for cleansing the stomach and bowels.

Hamilton's Essence and Extract of Mustard,

For Rheumatism, Gout, Palsy, Swelling, Numbness, &c.

Tooth Ache Drops,

The only remedy yet discovered, which gives immediate and lasting relief, in the most severe instances.

The Anodyne Elixir,

For the cure of every kind of head ache.

The Damask Lip Salve.

TAKE NOTICE.—That imitations of the above medicines are for sale in this town—therefore please to apply only to Jas. Kennedy, sen. Bookseller, King-street, Alexa. who has long been sole agent for the sale of the genuine preparations. As a further security against imposition, each genuine article has on its outside wrapper, the signature of Hannah Lee, widow of the late proprietor.

March 14.

NOTICE.

THE Directors of the Washington and Alexandria Turnpike Company, have appointed Mr. PATRICK BYRNES, receiver of tolls at the bridge at Four Mile Creek, and he will commence his duty to-morrow morning.

March 3

BAKING.

THE subscriber respectfully informs his friends and the public, that he has commenced the BAKING BUSINESS at the stand formerly occupied by Mr. David Henderson, on Royal street, nearly opposite to Mr. McCall's nail factory, where he will keep a constant supply of BREAD and CAKES. He solicits a candid experiment of the public, and asks only for such share of patronage as his knowledge and attention shall entitle him to.

Regular customers may depend on being punctually supplied at their houses.

All favors will be thankfully received by

Nicholas Young.

March 11.

Dissolution of Partnership.

THE partnership of Duckett & Clagett being dissolved this day, by mutual consent, all those indebted to said firm are requested to make payment to Jacob Duckett, and those having claims against the concern will render them for settlement.

JACOB DUCKETT.

HANNIBAL CLAGETT.

The business will be continued by

JACOB DUCKETT.

March 7

6t

Charitable Marine Society Lottery.

Twenty second days drawing the wheel gained \$ 1,086

Former gain, 21,144

Total \$ 22,230

A few Tickets for sale at 12 dollars.

Tickets in the Black River Lottery which begins drawing in April next given in exchange for prizes in the Charitable Marine Lottery.

Present price of Black River Tickets 9 dollars.

Robert Gray.

Feb. 27.

SEINE ROPE.

THE subscriber manufactures and has for sale, at his house on Washington-street, opposite Jacob Hoffman's sugar refinery, Seline and Hauling Ropes, of all sizes; Scine & Sewing Twine; Shad & Herring Twine; Sacking and Bed Cords, Plough Lines & Traces. Also, Tarred Rope and other Cords.

Joseph Harper.

February 2.

Greening Apples, Cranberries, Potatoes, and Cider in barrels,

FOR SALE BY
John G. Ladd.

Rabbit-Skins.

I wish to purchase a quantity of the best Rabbit-Skins in fur.

John G. Ladd.

March 1.

A NEW WORK,

For Sale at ROBERT GRAY's Book-
STORE, King-street Alexandria.

The private life of WASHINGTON.

With a great number of original documents.

By M. L. WEEMS,

Clarendon, Rector of Mount Vernon Parish, and, for fifteen years, the intimate friend of the grey-hair'd veterans of the last century who were the neighbors and companions of Washington.

Criticism by Judge BRACKENRIDGE, dated

CARLISLE, Jan. 19th, 1802.

Dear Sir,

I have read and read again you publication, the life of Washington; and you do not understand me as acknowledging it to be without defects, when I take notice only of its excellencies. These indeed are very great.

You have combined, with great facility, the useful and the pleasant: historical information and amusing anecdote.

You have drawn from both urns, of tears and mirth. With

sudden transition we have the pathos and the comic, and both irresistible. Your style is always perspicuous, and occasionally noble;

in flights of imagery and richness of expression, rising to the sublime. But the great richness of your book is, the morality of the sentiment. I do not know a better to be put into the hands of young persons to raise the mind to political and moral virtue. It ought to be introduced into all schools; and to be in every family.

With regard to biographical merit, the delineation is such as to give a view of character, not on a far-and-day basis, but independent of command or station. This is the painiting which interests. It is that which makes a likeness; for a mere outline, wanting the expression, gives no physiognomy.

I am, with much esteem, yours,

H. H. BRACKENRIDGE.

Liberal allowance to school-masters and country merchants.

A NEW WORK.

THE DROWN'D WIFE.

A faithful history of the beautiful Miss P. M. ADDISON, who after bestowing herself with a fortune of 4000 dollars on a young husband, Mr. Edward Finley, was drownded by him in the eighth week after marriage. With a number of very interesting incidents, and a fine Likeness of that unfortunate lady.

By M. L. WEEMS,

Who was on the spot where Mr. Finley was executed, at Edgfield Court-house, South Carolina, April 27, 1804.

Upwards of 9000 copies of this extraordinary pamphlet were printed in Philadelphia in 18 weeks.

The 5th edition—Price 25 cents.

Liberal allowance made to School-masters and country merchants.

Criticism on this work by that celebrated American Historian, Dr. David Ramsay, &c. dated, Charleston, May 16, 1807.

No man can read this pamphlet, without having his risible faculties often excited—no man can read it without having both his horror of vice and respect for virtue increased. The writer has the art of blending instruction with amusement. While he keeps his readers in high good humor by the frolicsome-ness of his manner, he is inculcating on them important moral and religious truths, conducive to their present and future happiness.

DAVID RAMSAY

FAXON, METCALF & CO.

OFFER FOR SALE,

6 hogsheads Muscovado Sugar,

200 boxes Mould Candles,

50 ditto Dipt ditto,

50 ditto Brown Soap,

100 half boxes Brown Soap,

30 boxes No. 3 Chocolate,

20 barrels Boston Beef,

5 half barrels Boston Bay Mackerell,

10 pipes Hollands' Gin,

4 pipes 4th proof French Brandy,

2 ditto 1st ditto ditto,

1000 reams Writing and Wrapping Paper,

4000 weight Sheathing ditto,

200 nests Hingham Boxes,

And a general assortment SHOES as usual.

March 9.

DAVID RAMSAY

A Mulatto Boy for Sale.

FOR SALE,

A likely smart MULATTO BOY, fourteen years of age. Price Three Hundred Dollars.

Apply to the Printer.

February 2.

Just Publ.

BY COTTON, &c.

And for sale at

Price One

The Exile

A NOVEL

By Mrs. Pinckney—late

January 6.

Just Publ.

THE LAW

Man as he ought

to be.

Just Publ.

For sale at the Subscribers

THE LAW

Man as he ought

to be.

Just Publ.